THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Scare in the Senate Over the Tweed Investigation.

Breakers Ahead for Former Delinquencies.

The Committee Come to New York, but Tweed Is Not Ready.

PRIVATE INTERVIEW WITH THE "BOSS."

"Go on with this Investigation and Somebody Will Get Hurt."

A MINE TO BE SPRUNG.

Woodin and Johnson to Have a Hostile Meeting.

ONLY COFFEE FOR TWO.

Johnson Carries All His Points and Is Resolved to Do His Duty.

The Charter To Be Reported to the Senate To-Morrow.

ALBANY, March 18, 1873. The Senate to-day was the scene of another of the bare mention of Tweed's name. Senator Johnson has long felt that he was "cabined, cribbed, nfined" by an alleged indifference on the part of Lewis and Graham, his co-workers on the com mittee, as to a thorough prosecution of the investigation. Judge Noah Davis' remark some time ago that there were five Senators in the present State Senate who were creatures of Tweed was unibtedly the groundwork upon which Johnson based his original resolution. It was THESE FIVE MEMBERS

whom he proposed to investigate rather than Mr. Tweed, and the strange proceedings of a number of republican Senator to-day on the new question spruug before the Senate, is enough to excitecuriosity as to who may be implicated by the testimony. Who are the five Senators? That is the question that Johnson seems determined to unravel and which nearly unravelled itself in the flery personality of to-day's debate. HOW THE AFFRAY BEGUN.

Senator Lewis, who is second on Johnson's com mittee, unwittingly fired the mine by a most innecent-looking resolution authorizing the Tweed Investigating Committee to appoint a clerk, also a enger and stenographer. It was known that for at least two weeks Johnson has carried around a resolution asking that the Chairman of the committee (him self) be allowed to appoint these officers, and taking that power out of the hands of the other members of the committee, and it was known also that there was no accord whatever be tween the two republican members on that comnittee and Mr. Johnson. When Lewis' resolution was introduced the knowing ones expected a burst from Johnson. It came, but not in the way contemplated. He replied to the gun of the Senator from the Thirty-first by presenting the following

Resolved, That the committee to investigate the allegations against William M. Tweed be increased to five, and that Senators Lowery and Allen be members of that CARRIED AND RECONSIDERED.

Both motions were put by the Lieutenant Gov erner and both were carried; but the putting of the vote and the announcement of the result were ne in such a slovenly way (a way that has grown up on account of the inexperience of the present presiding officer, who came too suddenly from oldiering to the Senate) that it was plain a number of the Senators had either misunderstood the question or had not voted at all. LEWIS EXPLAINS.

enator Lewis then moved a reconsideration of

Senator Lewis then moved a reconsideration of the vote, and said:

I desire, Mr. President, to explain the cause of a slight difference that has sprung up between the members of the committee.

Mr. Johnson-Disagreement, if you please.

Mr. Lewis-Yes, disagreement. I believe that is the better word. The committee met a few days ago in good accord, agreed on every proposition, and then on Friday last went to New York. On arriving there one of the members called on Mr. Tweed, who said he was not prepared, his counsel being sick, and then we adjourned home, agreeing to meet in New York again on Friday. We met again this morning, and one member desired to again this morning, and one member desired to have counsel, and particularly desired to have

as counsel, and particularly desired to have a CERTAIN LAWYER designated as counsel. The other members feit that duty required they should remain here and attend to the needs of their constituents and object, feeling that the employment of counsel may prolong the investigation into midsummer. The facts we need in this investigation are already known and easily got at. We disagree mainly in regard we need in this investigation are already known and easily got at. We disagree mainly in regard to the employment of counsel. There is no other disagreement, except that even if we have counsel, i, for one, object to one member naming him. We are all anxious to press the investigation as far as possible. But there may be something requiring explanation in the action of a Senator who, while losuiting the other members of the committee by asking an enlargement of it, at the same time is so desirous to employ a certain lawyer in the conduct of the investigation

desirous to employ a certain lawyer in the conduct of the investigation

Johnson Persists.

Senator Johnson—Mr. President, I will explain this disagreement now, as I understand it. The other members on the committee when we met were opposed to employing counsel. I did not care and walved the question. But when we reached New York Mr. Tweed informed us that he will appear by counsel, but asked a postponement on account of the sickness of that counsel. This morning I urged the employment of counsel, but again members disagreed. One did not care, but he was opposed to employing the particular gentlemen whom I suggested as counsel. Now, sir, as chairman of this committee, I propose to

Make this isvestigation seated in which is seated as counsel. Now, sir, as chairman of this committee, I propose to

Make this isvestigation seated two other gentlemen—men of undoubted integrity—of a reputation far above reproach, and both members of the republican party in this State, to be added to that committee, in order that the committee may be more fully in accord with myself in the prosecution of this investigation. As to the party whom I selected as counsel to the committee, I selected David J. Mitchell, of Syracuse, a thorough republican, whose legal renute is great all over the State, and who has conducted similar investigations, do most creditable issue.

Messrs, Benedict and Winslow both favored the reconsideration of the vote by which Johnson's resolution, adding Lowery and Alien to the committee, was carried, on the ground that they had not heard the motion put or the vote announced. The reconsideration was finally carried by a vote of 13 to 6.

The following is

THE VOTE.

Ayes—Messrs, Adams, Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson,

The following 18

Ayes—Messrs. Adams. Benedict. Bowen. Dickinson, Foster, Lewis, Lord. Robertson, Wagner. Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodh.—13.

Navs—Messrs. Chattleid, Cock, McGowan, Perry, Scoresby and Tiemann—6.

Senator Winstow at once moved to amend the original resolution by providing that the two additional members shall be appointed by the President.

Mr. D. P. Wood thought that would be a reflection on the gentlemen already named.

Mr. D. P. Wood thought that would be a reflection on the gentlemen already named.

Mr. James Wood thought differently, and said such a mode of appointing as that of an appointment of additional members of a committee by the chairman himself was without precedent.

Senator Woodin—Mr. President, we thought that the only cause of disagreement between members of the committee as originally organized was merely relative to the employment of counsel; but from further developments it seems to me that the real cause of disagreement is that the chairman of the committee wants to have all to himself, singly and alone, the conduct of this investigation.

Mr. Johnson—That's just it: I would like to.

Mr. Woodin—I thank the Senator. He admits that such is the case. The other members of the committee, then, are to be

mittee, then, are to be
by this proposition to put two new members upon
this committee simply because the present chairman cannot have his own way and hopes to get it
by an enlargement of this committee. This is an

outrage, a gross insult, to the gentlemen connected with him on the committee.

outrage, a gross insult, to the gentlemen counected with him on the committee.

THROWING THE GLOVE.

Mr. JOHNSON—I am perfectly willing for the Senate to say it this is a grosser outrage than that perpetrated by the President pro tem. of the Senate (Weodin) in the naming of this committee. No rights due me as Chairman were given me. I have never believed, with the Poland Committee in Congress, that Oakes Ames could be guilty of bribery unless some one could be bribed, and I meant to carry out a searching investigation, let it lead where it may. I asked an enlargement of the present committee that I might better carry out this investigation. The two men named are beyond imputation, both are known as honest men, and I presumed—I presumed—perhaps I had better not make known the remark that I was about to make.

And with this the florid Senator, now much heated, sat down, and called a page boy to bring him some water.

Mr. Lewis—I don't know what the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Mr. Johnson) means when he says he is thwarted in his investigation it is point of agross insult, He knows if any member fears the result of that investigation it is not the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Johnson).

Mr. Jonnson—It is not the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Johnson).

Poor Graham, the other member, who never

Twenty-sixth (Johnson).

Poor Graham, the other member, who never talks, could not be roused from his lethargy even by this indirect assault.

by this indirect assault.

THE PRIVATE INTERIVIEW WITH TWEED.

Mr. Lewis—There has been an effort to get up an issue between the Senator from the Twenty-sixth on his part and the other members of the committee. Why does he want a particular lawyer from the rural districts rather than a New York city lawyer, who knows all the circumstances and is familiar with the evidence? A member of the committee, when we were in New York, weat away privately, without the knowledge of the other two members, who remained sitting in the hotel waiting for him. He had a private interview with Mr. Tweed, in a private place, and came back and told us that Mr. Tweed was not ready to go on, and we accordingly came nome until he should be ready.

ready.

Mr. Woodin—May I ask the Senator a question?
Did the Senator from the Twenty-sixth (Mr. Johnson) go away privately and have a private talk with Mr. Tweed?

son) go away privately and have a private talk with Mr. Tweed?

Tweed?

Tweed?

Tweed?

Tweed is a steed this question. Was a study. Johnson, who sits next to him, grinned as he saw it. Senator Lewis replied, "That it needed no mere open reference to indicate whom he meant."

Mr. Joenson—Mr. President—I did not know where Mr. Tweed lived nor where he kept himself when we got to New York, but I sent word to him by messenger that we were there and ready to proceed. The measurager returned with word that Mr. Tweed's omice was overrun with men, and that he bimself did not care how soan the investigation commenced, but he desired me to meet him that afternoon somewhere down town—I don't known where—and I did so. He told me then that his counsel was sick, and he wanted us to wait a reasonable time until he was better. "But," said he, "go on with this investigation and somebody will get burt." Now, what mine have yon proposed to spring under the feet of the Senator from the Twenty-sixth at my going off privately to meet Mr. Tweed? Where, now, is the holy horror of the Senator from the Twenty-fifts. That's too thin—too thin entirely. I did go off privately and I did have a private interview with Mr. Tweed. Make the most of it. If any-body is hurt by this investigation the Senator from the Twenty-sixth will take all that falls to his share.

SYMPTOMS OF GUILT.

There was some consternation visible on the faces

the Twenty-sixth will take all that falls to his share.

SYMPTOMS OF GUILT.

There was some consternation visible on the faces of Senators at this savage attack, and especially at the deadly purpose exposed in Mr. Tweed's epigrammatic threat. An attentive observer, even if only ordinarily versed in the study of physiognomy, might have safely guessed at two or three of those five Senators whose action in 1871, under Mr. Tweed's dictatorship, has left them "tainted." If ever unearned gold was dearly bought the money that Mr. Tweed gave them was the dearest purchase of their lives. In every line of their agonized laces it ground out its price and forced its extortionate returns.

COFFEE FOR TWO.

Senator Woodin (who as President pro tem, formed the committee originally)—At some time the Senator from the Twenty-sixth will make an explanation to me of the imputation cast upon me as presiding officer, that I had motives concealed in my formation of that committee. He may not make it now, but he will elsewhere.

Mr. Johnson—Any place, sir.

Mr. Woodin—Choose for yourself, sir.

Mr. Woodin—Choose for yourself, sir.

Mr. Woodin—No, I am not a fighting man, but I am not deaf nor impervious to the insinuations that the Senator chooses to make against me.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment proposed by "enater Winslow and resulted as iollows:—

THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.

YEAS-Mosses. Benedict, Bowen, Dickenson, Graham, Lewis, Wagner, Winslow, J. Wood, Woodin-C.

NATS-Messers, Adams, Chaffield, Cock, Johnson, Lord, McCowan, Murphy, Palmer, Perry, Robertson, Scoresby, Tiemann, D. P. Wood-13.

The question upon the original motion was then put and carried by the following vote, Mr. Lowery being excused from voting:—
YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Chatfield, Cock, Foster, Johnson, Lord, McGowan, Murphy, Palmer. Perry, Robertson, Scoresby, Tiemann, D. P. Wood and J. Wood—15.
NAYS-Mersars Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Lewis, Wagner, Winslow and Woodin—7.

NAYS—Mersers Benedict, Bowen, Dickinson, Lewis, Wagner, Winslow and Woodin—7.

THE COMMITTEE AS IT NOW STANDS.

Johnson having thus carried all his points immediately offered a resolution that the cemmittee of investigation be authorized to employ counsel and to set in New York or wherever it may be found necessary. Which was carried. The result of this reorganization of the committee is to give Johnson a majority in the committee, notwithstanding the lact that of the five members all of them except Johnson are republicans. Lowery, one of the new members, is the Senator from the Utica district, Oneida, and is an unflinching republican. He introduced a resolution some time ago relative to the time to be allowed members of the Legislature in which to qualify. It was aimed at Tweed, and he intended to follow it up by other resolutions tending probably to the very investigation which Johnson has precipitated. Alien is from the Thirty-second district (Chautaqua and Cattaraugus counties) and is a liberal republican according to the latest political classification. He has been twitted by the regular republicans who sit near him time and again for his political preferences, and has retorted with a bitterness as well as a shrewdness that indicates how happy he would be to investigate these scoffers out of their political prity. Lowery avows his intention of standing by Johnson in any effort to probe the matter to the bottom, and says that he does not care who it will hurt. He favors, however,

that he does not care who is which the however,

THE BRINGING OF TWEED BODILY TO ALBANY.
Instead of going to him, sending the Sergeant-atArms for him if necessary. He lavors this method
because it would materially decrease the expense
to the State and give the five members of the committee an opportunity to attend to the important
legislation of the closing days of the session. The
committee will meet at the Metropolitan Hotel or
Friday next, and we shall then hear probably who
will get "hurt," as Tweed epigrammatically term
it.

JOHNSON AND WOOD BOTH STILL LIVING.

In the meantime, notwithstanding the sanguinary aspect of the debate, especially between Johnson and Wood, nobody has been hurt yet, no blood has been spilled, pistols have not been demanded and coffee is drunk only in peace and comfert. Beth gentlemen room at Congress Hall, and a lively anticipation of a duel has been prevalent among all the frequenters of the hotel. Johnson has been the recipient of a number of kind offers to stand second for him is the coming engagement; but he has accepted the services of only General Batcheller, with the promise that in case of a hostile meeting he may substitute Batcheller for himself. It is doubtful whether this is entirely satisfactory to Batcheller. eller. only other business of importance or interest

The only other business of importance or interest in the Senate was the

PASSAGE OF THE COMMON SCHOOL BILL
by a strict party vote—Messrs. Cock, Johnson, Lord, Scoresby and Tiemann, all the democrats present, alone voting against it.

THE CHARTER COMMITTEE
was in session to-night, all the members of the committee being present except Weismann, who remains home with a swelled face. They progressed to the 124th section, the next to the last, and to-morrow they will cursorily review the work done and will be able most prebably to report it on Thursday. No further werk has been done on the twenty-fifth section, nor-says Woodin—has Thurlow Weed been near the committee. Davenport has, however, having made his appearance again to-day, prim and persistent, as usuaal, and was present in Wodin's room as soon as the committee adjourned.

RAPID TRANSIT.

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RAPID TRANSIT.

By a railroad bill, which is likely to come up for consideration to-day in the Assembly, Brooklyn is to have better facilities for transit in the eastern section of the Twenty-first ward. The Committee on Railroads heard the final argument in favor of this bill on Thursday last, and it will probably be favorably reported. It provides for a railroad to run from Cypress Hill, through Broadway, Green avenue De Kalb avenue, Vanderbilt avenue, Washington and Grand streets, and fulton street to the ferry. The residents of the eastern section of the Twenty-first ward have long been anxiously seeking for this new line of cars, as they have suffered much inconvenience from want of some more rapid means of travel than they have had.

EXEMPTION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

inconvenience from want of some more rapid means of travel than they have had.

EXEMPTION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

In the Assembly to-night the House went into Committee on Special Order, being a bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation. Mr. Prince's amendment restricting the operation of the bill to the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond and Westchester was pending. He had consented to amend his amendment by making it read that bonds and mortgages shall be exempt from taxation in the counties except for State purposes. Messrs. Prince and Carey advocated the bill. Messrs, Griffin and Kennedy and Bacheller opposed it. Mr. Sylvester moved a substitute for the bill, providing that no mortgages shall be taxed, but that all interest due on mortgages shall be paid to the tax receiver. He sustained his motion at length. Mr. Husted raised a point of order, that the substitute could not now be entertained, which was sustained by the Chair. The committee then reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for Thursday morning next.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Attorney General Barlow Volunteers.

Ten Thousand Dollars Placed in His Hands by Stockholders.

The Same Amount Paid by the Erie Railway Directors.

Was the Money Twice Paid, and to Whom?

A FORGOTTEN FEE OF \$2,000.

More About the Alleged Legislative Corruption Fund.

A \$25,000 JOB IN NEW JERSEY.

Was the Erie Dividend Earned by the Road?

Some Useful Hints for the Investigating Committee.

ALBANY, March 18, 1872. ATTORNEY GENERAL BARLOW TO THE FRONT. The statement of Attorney General Barlow, made before the Erie Investigating Committee to-day has occasioned much discussion here in quarters fully posted on all the transactions connected with the present management of that corporation. The Attorney General denies that he ever received any money from the Eric Raliroad Company through its Board of Directors, but that the amounts which were placed in his hands came from the English and other stockholders direct. He also announces that he refused any compensation for his own services; that he simply acted as a disbursing agen for the stockholders, retaining and paying counsel, &c., and that on closing the account after the coup which ousted the old directors, he returned to the agent of the stockholders the balance then remaining in his hands.

Of course I am bound to accept the Attorney General's statement as correct, but I am in possession of certain facts which prove conclusively that all the money admitted by Attorney General Barlow to have been advanced to him, and other money alleged to have been paid to him, have actually been claimed and paid by the present Board of Directors of the Eric Railway. First, have been shown the copy of a voucher or account of moneys paid by resolution of the Board to individuals "for their services and expenses in the contest to wrest from the recent managers the control" of the road, in which voucher appears first the name of Francis E. Barlow, Attorney General, \$10,000. This voucher amounts to \$59,632 19, and interest is added of \$526 40. The whole amount was paid as follows:-Cash, \$30,000; bills dated April 0, 1872, two at sixty days each, \$5,000 41; two at ninety days, each \$5,089 18; one at 120 days for \$5.117 95, and one at 120 days for \$4,741 46-making in all the total amount, with interest added, of \$60,158 59. This amount was paid to Daniel E. Sickles, per S. L. M. Barlow, and was receipted by the latter gentleman.

ANOTHER TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR PER. Next I have been shown a voucher of the Eric Railway Company, as follows:—

Railway Company, as follows:—

Thansportation.

Eric Railway Company.

To Danier. G. Sickles.

(Business address.)

Dollars. Cents.

Disbursements to the several individuals named below for their services and expenses in the contest to secure the stockholders the control of the road, payment of the same having been authorized by the Board.

Eggs.

Francis C. Barlow, Attorney General Science of Science of

Approved—Amount correct as per vote of Board
N. H. OTIS
N. H. OTIS
Date—April 12, 1872. Received of the Eric Rallway
Company the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollar
in full for the above account.
D. E. SICKLES,
per S. L. M. B.

A CASE FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S INVESTIGA

Now here is evidently a case for the Attorney General's investigation, A present member of th Erie direction, who was also a member of the old Board, informs me that no money paid out on either of the above vouchers has been at any time returned to the treasury of the Eric Railway Com pany, to his knowledge, and he adds that he should have certainly known of the fact had any amount, large or small, been so returned. It is evident, therefore, first, that if the \$10,000 received by the Attorney General was paid by the English stockholders through Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt, it was also paid by the present Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Compañy, and hence the Board has also reimbursed to Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt the gross amount of money advanced by them. The second amount of \$2,000, paid on April 12, seems to have escaped the Attorney General's recommendation, and it appears singular that it should have been paid out to the Attorney General just at the time the Attorney General paid back to the agent of Bischoffsheim the unexpended balance of \$3,500. I offer these facts to General Barlow in order that he may inquire into the matter. But this is mainly a personal affair, the more important business of the Committee of Investigation being to inquire into the alleged Cornuption of Legislatures by the Erie Board.

In this connection I may state, on the same authority from which I have received the above information, that Messrs, Diven and Archer, of the Erie Directors, will probably be the most useful witnesses to summon before the committee, the former gentleman having, on certain occasions, appeared to be conversant with some of the facts in regard to the resolution to pay the \$30,000 allided to in my letter of yesterday. As the exsenator has not approved of the recent management of the company's affairs, and has resigned his position of Vice President, it is likely that he will be prepared to give evidence in the matter without the embarrassment attending the testimony of an officer of the company.

Anew Jersey Fully From Erie.

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to your neighbors on the other side of the North River to examine the following voucher, which relates to the State of New Jersey:—

Tabasportation. have certainly known of the fact had any amount

ates to the State of New Transportation.

Eric Railway Company.

To Robert P. Stockton.

Dollars. Conts. A S. DIVEN,
H. L. LANSING,
Auditing Committee.
Received of the Eric Railway Company
the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in
full for the above account.

825.000
R. F. STOCKTON, \$25,000.

Endorsed:

Treasurer's office, paid April 4, 1872. Eric Railway Company.

Of course I have no comments to make on the above item. The State of New Jersey will better judge than I can for what services the amount of \$25,000 were paid.

ROW THE DIVIDEND WAS PAID.

Another interesting point in the investigating Committee's task will be to ascertain in what manner the money was raised to pay the recent dividends deciared on the preferred and common stock of the company. In this inquiry, which closely affects both the stockholders and the company, they will probably obtain some valuable information from Messes, John Taylor Johnson, of the New Jersey Central; George Talbot Olyphant, of the Delaware Canal Company; John V. L. Pruyn, of this city, and Mr. Babcock, of the firm of Babcock & Brothers, bankers, of New York. These gentlemen, as Directors of the Eric Company, protested strongly against the payment of the dividend. Why did they do sof They are amongst the best and the most experienced men on the present Board, and they certainly would not have been justifed.

in refusing the stockholders a dividend if one had been fairly earned. Their opposition was only proper if the dividend was a fraud, designed either to inflate the stock or to gain a faise reputation for the directors for efficient management. They will no doubt be very happy to explain a course of action which other members of the Board have represented to have been induced by a secret desire to deprive the road of the rare credit of paying a dividend on its common stock. I have heard it hinted in this city by a director of Eric, since the present session commenced, that the sympathy and interests of Mr. Pruyn were with the New York Central, and that neither Johnson, Olyphant or Babcoch had any honest love for Eric. I therefore hope the committee will give these gentlemen an opportunity to explain their position for themselves.

fore hope the committee will give these gentlemen an opportunity to explain their position for themselves.

He surflus six months ago.

It is very certain that six months before the dividend was declared the whole surplus in the Erie Railway Treasury, after paying the dividend on the preferred stock, was \$11,000 only. This is known to Messrs. Our, Hilton, White and Lane, who were on the old direction and are familiar with all the affairs of the road. To pay the recent dividend of three and a half per cent on the preferred stock and one and three-quarters per cent on the common stock the road must have made a clear earning of \$1,665,000, or they must have obtained the money with which to pay it from some illegitimate source. If they paid the dividend without earning it they certainly committed a fraud on the stockholders and on the public. Now it will probably be found by the Investigating Committee, if they make the inquiry, that under the present management there is entered on the books of the company the

FULL CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION ON THEIR OWN

SUFFLIES.

This is, of course, a fictitious entry. It serves to swell the apparent receipts of the road on paper, but as no money can be received for the transportation of the supplies of the road it is in reality a deceptive entry, intended to mislead the public by making the earnings appear larger than they really are. It is stated that this plan was adouted in consequence of a decrease in the passenger receipts, and was necessary to prevent the showing of a material falling off in the aggregate receipts; but the truth or laisity of this report can be readily tested by an examination of the books by an expert. If the dividend recently paid was not honestly efficient to ascertain how the money was raised and on what terms. I have been informed that it came out of the new

The Million Dollar Loan

on construction bonds, negotiated by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and was advanced by those gentlemen, who desired that the dividend should be declared: first, to raise

speculation.

The English stockholders of Erie had been perFunded that a reform in the Erie direction was
alone needed to insure the payment of large
dividends on the stock. If no dividend had been
declared Bischoffsheim & Goldschimdt would have
been discredited. As one was declared any stuff
they might offer on the market was almost sure to

declared Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt would have been discredited. As one was declared any stuff they might offer on the market was almost sure to be readily taken. As this English firm has already been liberally dealt with by the present Erie management it while well for the investigating Committee to discover whether the money to paly the divisional did in reality come from Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, and, it so, what remuneration, in the shape of heavy commission or otherwise, they are to receive in return.

A HINT FOR THE COMMITTEE.

I have already intimated that the Assembly Committee may elicit useful and interesting testimony in regard to the payment of the \$30,000 to the New York Central Railroad to reimburse that corporation for money expended in Albany last Winter to defeat legislation inimical to the interests of the road, by summoning before them Messrs. Archer and A. S. Diven, and that Messrs. Johnson, Olyphant, Babcock and Pruyn may be able to enlighten the committee as to the reasons for opposing the payment of the recent dividend. I would now suggest that Messrs. Lane, Otis, White and Hilton may be found useful witnesses on the subject of the general affairs and management of the company, since they were directors with the Jay Gould Board as well as being members of the present Board. One of these gentlemen, at least, has expressed his disapproval of much that is now done by the Board, and has recently asserted that there was a bigger "ring" in Erie now than when Jay Gould was making the stock the worst and the road the best in the country. The committee might also

before them, and ascertain why, about the 5th or 6th of October last—I write from recollection only, and may not be quite exact in the date—he positively asserted to a reporter of the Herald, in an interview, that no dividend would be paid on Erie stock for five years. Who was "short" of Erie when this positive declaration was made by the President of the corporation? Who was "ong" on Erie two months afterwards, when the dividend was declared? And who ought to have known what was going to take place better than the President of the Board of Directors? These are interesting questions, one and all. The committee has to-day commenced its investigation. When and how will it end? SUMMON PRESIDENT WATSON

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Attorney General Barlow's Statemen He Had Nothing to Do with the Erie Company and Accounts for the Stockholders' Money-Why He Would Not Take a Fee.

ALBANY, March 18, 1873. The special committee of the Assembly to investigate the Eric Railway matters met at nine o'clock this morning, in the rooms of the Assembly Judiciary Committee, on State street. There were present alessrs. Babcock, Lincoln, Carpenter, Opdyke and Crary.

WHY MR. BARLOW MAKES A STATEMENT.

that, as his official acts had been criticized with reference to the matter before the committee, he desired to be heard either as a witness or in explanation of his conduct. Mr. Barlow cited chapter 151, Laws of 1870, by which actions to change the direction of railroads could be brought only by the Attorney General, and denied being retained by the Eric Railway in any way, or receiving. directly or indirectly, any com pensation from the company. He had only done what the statute required him to do. The Heath and Raphaei party of English steckholders were represented by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and

SWAIL.
THE SUIT WAS OF PRIVATE INTEREST. Mr. Barlow said that prior to his term of office an action had been brought in the United States Courts, as there were reasonable grounds to sus pect frauds in the management of the Eric Rail way. If the complaint was of poor accommodaon, or anything like that, the suits were on the Suits for frauds would be of a private nature, of which the expense should be borne by the individuals or stockholders in interest. General Sickles represented the Goldschmidt party of English stockholders, and Mr. Barlow said to him that, as the matter was of private Expense should be borne.

eral Sickles represented the Goldschmidt party of English stockholders, and Mr. Barlew said to him that, as the matter was of private Exterest, the expense should be borne by the stockholders. He also informed Mr. Sickles that for the better prosecution of the suit and the confucting of it he preferred to select and employ counsel, to be under his control and direction in the matter, and so more directly represent the people in the prosecution. Mr. Sickles consented to the proposition and offered personal compensation to General Barlow, which was refused—a compensation which, under section 434 of the Code, he could have received, but did not.

THE MONEY THAT WAS PLACED IN SARLOW'S HANDS.
On December 29, 1871, two days before the commencement of Barlow's term of office as Attorney General, Mr. Sickles wrote to him requesting him to act as representing the interests of the English stockholders of the Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt party, and offering to place the sum of \$10,000 in his hands for the purpose of prosecuting the action. General Barlow placed the original letter from General Sickles in the hands of the committee, and his reply to Sickles was also produced, in which the proposition made by Mr. Sickles was accepted. In addition to the \$10,000 named by Mr. Sickles mad sent to Mr. Barlow in April, \$20,000 more were placed in his hands, and stated that Mr. Smith, of counsel, would receive no additional compensation than the fee aiready paid him as retainer. Mr. Tremain had been paid \$3,500, and in consequence of the suits which had been intended. About April 9, Mr. Barlow wrote to Mr. Sickles, then had his friends in office there would be no need of counsel or the suits which had been intended. About April 9, Mr. Barlow wrote to Mr. Sickles, then had his friends in office there would be no need of counsel or the suits which had been intended. About April 9, Mr. Barlow wrote to Mr. Sickles desiring to close up the funds in his hands, and stated that Mr. Smith, of counsel, would receive no additional compensa

SIGKLES OFFERS BARLOW A RETAINER,

WESTEINSTER HOTEL, New York, April 2

Dear General Barlow: After adjusting matters with
Speaker Smith and Mr. Tremain, I do not see now that the
case has reached a conclusion. So tar as the AttorneyGeneral had a relation to the stockholders I represented
why you should not review and reconsider your refusal
to take a special retainer from us. None of the coninsencies in which you hesitated have happened, and, of
course, cannot now happen. I trust that, therefore, you
will regard the balance remaining in your hands as your
own tee and thus close the account. D. E. SICKLES,
BARLOW REPUSES MONEY AND EXPLAINS,
Mr. Barlow, in reply, submitted a statement of
the expenditures made by him, which, after including several items of contingent expenses and payments to counsel of \$3,000 to Mr. Tremain, \$3,500 to
Mr. Hale, \$1,500 to Mr. Southmayd and \$500 to Mr.
McFarlane, left a balance of \$3,207, which was remitted by check to Mr. Sickles, in addition to the
\$12,000 received from the Sickles party of English
stockholders. Mr. Southmayd's party sent \$1,600,
which was paid to Mr. Carter. In defence of
his action in refusing to take any extra compensation for his services. General Barlow

cited the Laws of 1872, volume it., on which the Attorney General was authorized to accept costs and to apply them to the expenditures of his office, accounting for the money so received to the Comptroller at the end of the fiscal year. Regarding General Barlow's connection with the Eric Railway, he desired it to be understood that he had no connection with any one other than the English stockholders.

REGARDING MR. SMITH, THE SPEAKER OF THE ASSEMBLY,
who was employed as counsel, it had been decided by General Barlow and his associate adviser that on account of the complexion of the judges then sitting in New York the venue of the case should be changed to Albany, and from previous connection with the Ramsuy suits against the Eric Railway Company and the Albany and Susquehanna suits, the selection was made of Messrs. Smith, Tremain and Hail as the best men to be employed as counsel in the case. The first conversation with reference to their employment took place in December, and as soon as Mr. Barlow went into office and the money had reached him to pay the expenses. Mr. Smith was retained as counsel in the case on January 1, 1872, and only as to the litigation and net with reference to legislative action. A BITCH.

At a conference held in Albany on January 4, in which Messrs, Hale, Tremain, R. W. Peckham, Jr., and Mr. Swan took part, it was noted that officers of railread committees who could be removed by judgment could be suspended at the beginning of action against them for frand or malconduct in office, and that legislation to accomplish this would be necessary, as the repeal of the Eric Classification act would leave the present managers still in office, and that legislation to accomplish this would be necessary, as the repeal of the Eric Classification act would leave the present managers still in office, and that legislation to accomplish this would be necessary as the repeal of the Eric Classification act would leave the present managers still in office, and that legislation was elicited, but the contr

CAR BANDITTI.

Murderous Attack on a Third Avenue Car-Two Men Wounded-Arrest of Mr. William Huke-A Visit to Bellevue Hospital-The Sixteenth Street Gang.

At a few minutes past four o'clock vesterday norning another car outrage took place, in which several shots were fired and two men wounded. one seriously and the other slightly. It appears that as car 156 of the Third avenue line was proceeding up town a man and woman entered the car and subsequently refused to pay their fares, and after leaving the car the woman attacked the conductor and her companion fired several shots at him, one shot taking effect in his lip and another shooting a looker-on in the foot, which it is feared he will lose. Mr. William Huke, a shoemaker, of East Thirty-third street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion, but released on \$1,500 bail. The following is his story:— INTERVIEW WITH MR. WILLIAM HUKE.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter of the derald called upon Mr. William Huke, a well-to-ue shoemaker, residing at 336 East Thirty-third street, and gained from him the following statement:-"Last night I went to a social gathering, taking my wife and four children with me, and accompanied some friends down town, after which we got into a car coming towards our home, in Thirty-third street. The car was filled with people, all seated, including several members of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and couple of newspaper boys folding their papers for sale, and I lent a hand to one of them. On the road, a flashily dressed young fellow, looking more like a rowdy than a respectable individual, with a woman, whose morals I should think were not as good as they might be, entered the car from the front platform, but none of us paid much attention to the pair, and we could not recognize them again. My wife noticed that the woman was extravagantly dressed, and wore her huir arranged with ringlets over her forehead. Shortly before the car arrived at Fifteenth street a dispute ocurred between the man just alluded to and the connector, and they passed to the rear end of the with ringlets ever her forehead. Shortly before the car arrived at Fifteenth street a dispute occurred between the man just alluded to and the conductor, and they passed to the rear end of the car, and were about desceading, when I heard leud and angry voices. Meanwhile the bell was pulled by somebody, and the car came to a standstill. The next thing I heard was a voice shouting, "Come down here," and I imagined this was a challenge to the conductor to come down and fight. The front door of the car was opened, and the driver called out to me to hold the reins, as he was going round to heip the conductor. He had hardly got the length of the car when I heard several pistol shots fired in rapid succession." Here the wise interrupted the story and said, "A great many of the people laid down in the car, thinking that shots would be poured in, including several of the Sixtyninith soldiers. I stood up with baby in my arms and screamed, not that that did any good, but I was afraid that my husband would be killed. If I live 160 years I snail never forget those lew seconds." The husband then continued his story.—"This morning I was arrested, to my intense indignation, by officer Schenck, who had been told by a fellow (McGuire, who was shot in the foot and is now in Believue Hospital) that he had heard me say, Give it to him, which was an unmitigated lie, and I cannot imagine what prompted him to make such a statement. I did not know a single person in the car. I never have carried a pistol in my life and never will, and although I do not think it necessary to state, I will, however, say I was never arrested before in my life. I have heard to-day, but this is merely hearsay, mind you, that the man who fired the pistol is a member of the Sixteenth street gang. I was taken to Essex Market Police Court this alternoon and put under \$1,500 bail to appear when called upon, and my brother-in-law, Mr. Heizer, went my bail. The whole affair commenced out of a ten cent dispute."

INTERVIEW WITH THE WOUNDED MAN.

Through the kindnes

going to balls and that he now saw what had happened.

What the Car Driver, Lorenzo Shaw, Says.
Yesterday evening a visit was paid to Lorenzo
Shaw, the car driver, to see how he had fared, but
he said that he was not hurt and was able to resume his work. The conductor, Philip Farley,
who was wounded in the nether lip by one of the
shots, was not able to return to his work yesterday, but will probably do so in a few days. Officer
schenck, who is spoken of as very efficient, and
who arrested Mr. Huke, is under the belief that
McGuire knows more about the perpetrator of the
outrage than he is willing to confess; but this, it
must be remembered, is mere supposition.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A CARTMAN.

Last night Roundsman Luny and Officer Mulligan, of the Third sub-precinct, arrested William and Thomas Gillen, truck drivers, on a charge of com Thomas Glien, truck drivers, on a charge of committing a felonious assault on Dennis Wheeler, of Ne. 62 Nelson street. Wheeler, who is a cartman, was driving his cart on the Hamilton avenue cartrack, when the accused ordered bim to get off. He relused and they then took one of the rungs from his cart and beat him over the head with it, injuring him, it is said, in a fatal manner. He was removed to his home.

The steamer Niagara, of the New York and Rev muds line of mail steamers, reported some few

THE DOOMED CONVICT.

Foster Failing in His Fortitude.

How He Read the Governor's Letter-He Criticises It, but It Kills His Hope-"I Only Struck Him Once"-The Jurors' Last Appeal.

William Foster, for whom but forty-eight hours of life remain, was visited yesterday, as usual, in his cell by the few friends whom he consents to receive, and passed a day of comparative calm; at least it was an outward calm, and the world may never know how vast an ocean of thought rolled through his brain and billowed against his heart as memory pictured to him the erring past and imagination wrought before him in mystic outline the supernatural, shadowy future. The doomed man arose from his bed at about six o'clock, and shortly afterward partook sparingly of a meal of light food which had been prepared for him by Mrs. Foster, the kind matron of the prison. Among

were his wife and Rev. Dr. Tyng.

Shortly after Dr. Tyng's arrival Foster read the morning papers, his attention being directed first, and in all probability exclusively, to Covernor Dix's letter stating the grounds upon which His Excellency denies to interpose his prerogative of

Excellency denies to interpose his prerogative of clemency. Foster criticised the Governor's letter very closely, and disputed some of its assertions. "There, you see," said he, "he says I struck Putnam two blews, but I only struck him once. I did not strike him a second time!" And so the unhappy man went on to argue his hopeless case when there was no tribunal to hear and his appeal had already passed ineffectual before the judgment seats of men. The general impression to be gained from hearing him as he reviewed the Governor's opinions was that he felt all hope to be gone and that the letter was the flat of his fate.

Foster's appetite has noticeably failed within the past week, and since last Saturday and Sunday he has apparently been Sinking in Physical strucky and sunday he has apparently been sinking in fortitude. The opinion expressed by officials about the Tombs—by those who see the man daily—is that he is failing so fast in nerve that some difficulty may, perhaps, be experienced in carrying out the sentence on Friday. He is depressed in the extreme, and constant meditation upon the terrors of his position seems to be breaking him down without his consciousness of the fact. On Saturday and Sunday he encouraged the hope in some degree that the final appeal to the Governor by Judge Pierrepont, would have effect in his favor; but the Governor's close reasoning in his letter on the question of the VALIDITY OF THE PETITION of the prors has almost dispelled the last vestige of that hope.

Sheriff Brennan and Warden Johnston each called upon the doomed man yesterday and con-

of the jurors has almost dispelled the last vestige of that hope.

Sheriff Brennan and Warden Johnston each called upon the doomed man yesterday and conversed with him for a short time, and did the comparative little that lay in their power to litt with words of kindness the cloud of gloom that hovers over his mind, and the prisoner's brothers also were with him for several hours.

The special cards or admission to the prison issued by the Sheriff were yesterday furnished to the press, as well as to the physicians and officials whose duty it is to be present at the final scene on Friday. No definite decision has yet been announced by the Sheriff as to the hour at which the execution will take place.

A Novel Plea in Behalf of Foster-Seven

Jurymen Acting on Second Thought.

ALBANY, March 18, 1873. The following document was presented to Governor Dix to-day by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:—

City and County of New York, ss.—The People vs. William Foster.—We do solemnly swear that we were intores in the case of William Foster; that the conviction in his case could never have been obtained but for the opinion which prevailed among the jurors that their unanimous recommendation to mercy would insure the commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. This terrible mistake cannot be remedied now except by the Governor. We would do it if we had the power; but we have not. We earnestly appeal to you, therefore, the only person who can do it, to prevent a man from being put to death through an error of opinion on our part at the time of the trial. In doing this we do all we can to wash our hands of Foster's blood, and we humbly assure Your Excellency that if the sentence be carried into effect in view of the circumstances which we now under oath lay before you, we shall never cease to look upon it as an unjust punishment, which was not contemplated by the jury in rendering the verdiet.

P. E. HOAGLAND. GEORGE K. CHASE.

R. T. MARTIN. JAMES DANIEL.

SAMUEL DOWDING. H. C. ROGERS.

HENRY LEO.

Sworn to this 15th day of March, 1873, before me, ADAM GOS, Notary Public, New York county.

The Governor said he would give the document his most careful consideration. ernor Dix to-day by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont:-

his most careful consideration. RAMPANT RUFFIANISM.

A Young Lady Knocked Down and Robbed in Front of Her Own Resis

young lady, named Elinda A. Larsen, was standing in the doorway of her residence, No. 9 Battery place, when she was approached by a young ruf fian, named John Moloney, who threw his arms around her as if to embrace her. Miss Lar-sen repelled him at once and Moloney struck her sen repelled him at once and Moloney struck her on the neck and again on the stomach, knocking her down. He then deliberately proceeded to rine her pockets. He took \$6 in money from her and also a gold ring. Although there were many persons passing at the time Moloney was quick enough to run off and escape capture. Miss Larsen went to the station house and gave a description of her assailant. He was arrested by Officer William Flynn and arraigned before Judgo Dowling, in the Tombs Police Court, vesterday. While the complaint was being taken a rather elderly man pashed forward and said he was counsel for the delendant. Judge Dowling looked at the man for a moment and said:—
"What's your name, sir? Trapp—John H. Trapp, is it not?"

Is it not?"
Counsel—Yes, sir.
Justice Dowling—Well, you had better get out of here at once. You have already served one term in Sing Sing, and you can't practise here.
Mr. Trapp left the court room, looking very despondent, and his client had to seek for other counsel. The prisoner was then fully committed for trial,

FIRES YESTERDAY.

A fire broke out at twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning in the four-story brick building No. 290 West Eleventh street that caused a damage of \$500. The house belongs to Michael McKeon, and is insured for \$5,200 in the Columbia and Girard insurance offices. The fire occurred on the first floor, occupied by Henry Kearney as a grothe first floor, occupied by Henry Kearney as a grocery store. Damage to stock \$5,000. Insured for
\$43,000 in the Columbia. Officer Hawkey, of the
Fire Marshal's office, upon examining the premises
after the fire, arrived at the conclusion it was
caused by an overheated range in the adjoining
building, occupied by Joseph Hallock as an oyster
saloon. A fire occurred at the same place on September 3, 1870, from the same influence.

At a quarter to three o'clock yesterday morning
a fire occurred in the five story brick tenement
house 72 Division street, that caused a damage of
\$100. The fire was started by the exploding of a
kerosene lamp. William Pelansky, living on the
fourth floor, suffered a loss of \$300; insured for
\$1,200.

fourth floor, suffered a loss of \$300; insured for \$1,200.

An overheated stove started a fire yesterday morning in the three story frame building 418 West Seventeenth street. No damage.

A fire broke out at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning at 164 Wooster street causing a damage of \$100. The house was occupied by a Mrs. Rodgers. The exploding of a kerosene lamp caused the fire.

A fire occurred at 24 Greene street yesterday that caused a damage to Cohn & Bromberry of \$300.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the four story brick building in the rear of 47 Crosby street; damage of \$100.

damage of \$100.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in the basement of the brick building 57 Bayard street, occupied by Solomon Frank as a dwelling, that caused a damage of \$100.

At a quarter to four o'clock yesterday afternoon that took process the four street before the four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At a quarter to four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place in the four story brick building 228 Eighth avenue. Damage \$50. The flames broke out in the fourth floor, occupied by Henry Taylor as a residence.

A horse belonging to Edwin Ferris, of 183 Washington street, was burned to death yesterday afternoon by a pot of tar, in front of 85 West street. The animal kicked it over, while standing close to it, and it blazed up. Mr. Ferris values his horse at \$300.

\$300. A fire broke out last evening at 610 East Sixteenth street that caused a damage of \$50. It is supposed to be a case of arson. Officer Hawksey, of the Fire Marsual's Office, is investigating it.

. ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Martin Grasmuch, aged seventeen, of 11 Prince street, was accidentally shot in the left side and seriously injured last night by a pistol falling from